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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD APRIL.

EVERY ENGLISH MAIL serves to bring fresh instances of Sir George Campbell's fatuity or frailty in Parliament. His crowning act was, it would appear, when he put some impertinent question to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. We give the report below:

Sir G. Campbell, on rising to put the question of which he had given notice was received with loud and repeated cries of "Oh, oh!" As soon as he could obtain a hearing he said:—I have been advised by an authority to which I think it right always to defer that it will be better that the last part of the question should not be put (cheers), and that course I shall adopt, but not in consequence of this demonstration. (Murmurs.) I will, therefore, only ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether a communication from the Turkish Government, stating certain alleged reforms, which was telegraphed on the 9th instant has reached Her Majesty's Government, and whether the article, "Amnesty for Individuals implicated in the recent events at Philippopolis," means that the perpetrators of the atrocities in that part of the country are to be pardoned.

[The third part of the question which Sir George Campbell had placed on the paper was as follows:— "And whether 'Mr. Baker, an English Colonel,' to whom has been confided the scheme for the future protection by a gendarmerie of the people of the Christian Provinces, is the same person who was removed from Her Majesty's Army in consequence of his conviction in a criminal court under well-known circumstances?"]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I think the hon. gentleman has exercised a wise discretion in not putting the third of the questions of which he has given notice. (Hear, hear.) I can only express my regret that he should not have thought of the objections to such a question before he put it on the paper (loud cheers.) I have risen to answer the question, or rather to take notice of it, instead of my hon. friend the Under-Secretary of State, because it is one of a class to which I think the attention of the House may well be directed. The practice of putting questions to Ministers in this House is one of every great public utility, and it is one which I am sure the House is always desirous to encourage within reasonable limits. If questions are put for purpose of eliciting information the Government will always be found ready to give such frank and full, and I hope, courteous, answers as they are able to do. But I must say that questions of this character, of which we have had more than one example in the present Session, are such as may lead to very great inconvenience. (Hear, hear.) They are made, not the vehicles for information, but for conveying in an indirect form attacks or imputations on the Government, without direct debate or discussion (loud cheers.) With regard to this particular question, I do not know precisely the meaning of the phraseology of the hon. gentleman, "whether a communication from the Turkish Government, stating certain alleged reforms, which was telegraphed on the 9th inst. has reached Her Majesty's Government." He does not say by whom or to whom it was telegraphed. It is the case, no doubt, that a communication stating certain reforms or measures proposed has been communicated to my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. I do not know what the article to which the hon. gentleman refers means, but I am informed that the impression made on the mind of my hon. friend is that it has not the meaning attributed to it by the hon. gentleman. (Cheers.)

There is no hope for Sir George. Will Kirkcaldy again return him?

THE WORLD has the following about Sir George Campbell:

"Sir George Campbell is the incarnation and embodiment, the concentrated essence, amalgam, and epitome of political boredom. Every quality which the ideal bore should possess is to be found in the member for Kirkcaldy. He has a voice, the sound of which sets one's teeth on edge, and sends a cold shudder down the spinal marrow. He has a pertinacity which is inexhaustible and undaunted. His presence—a gaunt and conspicuous figure, which cannot be missed—is equally in keeping with his character. He is free from the faintest suspicion of self-distrust. He is without the remotest trace of taste. He is a bore without knowing that he is a bore. He acts, as he will no doubt tell his constituents a few months or weeks or days hence, out of a sense of duty, which is being interpreted, at the dictates of the narrow and acrid vanity that does duty for ambition. He has the malignance, unredeemed by the candour, which is occasionally found in such a character of the bore; he is stubborn without gallantry; he has patience without 'go.' He sets to work in the circuitous fashion peculiar to all parliamentary bores; he does not bring a direct accusation, but asks a question; he substitutes interrogation for invective; he conceals a stab in a request for information."

Suppose the above lines had been written by a native

BEING UNABLE to carry out the famine relief measures in his own estate the Rajah of Vencatagiri has made over the task to Government and placed Rs. 75,000 at its disposal. The Government in accepting the offer say that "they regret to learn that the Rajah has met with difficulties in carrying out his projected relief works, and desire to assure him that the officers of Government will

do their best for him. The works to be executed, besides relieving present distress, will no doubt tend to the improvement of the zemindary."

According to a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* the tea-planters of Chittagong do not dislike the extension of the Labor Emigration Act to that district. He writes:

"Considerable uneasiness, I might say alarm, has been felt by proprietors of gardens in the Hill Tracts in consequence of the alleged cancellation of coolies' agreements without reference to the employers, in fact there is dissatisfaction as to the mode of inspection generally. The Deputy Commissioner can scarcely be blamed, as he is of course only carrying out the orders of the late Lieutenant-Governor, who because one case of maltreatment of coolies was brought to his knowledge, rashly jumped at the conclusion that all other managers and proprietors were equally devoid of discretion."

The writer is of opinion that the extension of the Act will prevent this sort of complaint.

THE POLICE OF PARIS. THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT of the above journal has the following:

"The public assembled to see Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc come out of the theatre, were pushed about by the police in a totally heedless manner, which is now the subject of discussion in the press, and is likely to go further. A year ago the same orators lectured in the same place in aid of a fund to send out Paris operatives to the Philadelphia Exhibition. Then far greater crowds were collected than on Sunday last; but there was no disorder, precisely because there were no policemen. On Sunday M. Voisin, the Prefect of Police, thought it necessary to send a large force upon the ground, and of course they wanted to give proofs of activity. They went about telling people to 'move on,' and when met by remonstrances laid about them and made arrests. There was no pretence for removing obstructions to the 'circulation,' because the entrance to the theatre is in an unfrequented street where hardly anybody passes. The fact is that M. Voisin appointed to his present position by M. Buffet is an anti-Republican, and deliberately gave orders to his subordinates to make themselves disagreeable to admirers of Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc. The Municipal Council have seriously taken up the matter; and unless Voisin be dismissed, it will probably be brought before the Chamber after the recess in May."

THE LATEST Paris fashion is said to be the wearing of a small bunch of natural flowers on the shoes, in place of the lace and ribbon rosettes of a few seasons ago. The favourites are primroses, yellow on one shoe, purple on the other, or mixed on both; violets are much worn, and daisies are just "coming in." The fancy is a very pretty one, and has been quite a boon to the poorer order of *bouquetières*.

TUESDAY, 24TH APRIL.

THE NUMBER of miles of railway in Russia guaranteed by the State is 4,190. The amount guaranteed was £3,994,113, the amount actually paid under the guarantee in 1872 was £1,995,055, so that in that year the loss to the State in the working of the railways was very nearly £2,000,000. But no local tax is raised to make good the loss.

OF THE political newspapers of Great Britain, 515 are registered as Liberal, 296 as Conservative, and 67 as Liberal-Conservative; out of the total 1,783 papers in the United Kingdom, 46 only are religious; 89 periodicals are devoted to juveniles, and 58 advocate temperance.

PEACE HAS been concluded between the Transvaal Republic and Secoceni, the latter agreeing to pay an indemnity of 2,000 cattle, and to acknowledge himself as a subject of the Transvaal Government.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper relating to grants to elementary schools and the results of their inspection in the United Kingdom, shows that in the year ended March 31, 1876, the total expenditure from education grants (including grants to training colleges, pensions to teachers, and expenses of administration) was 1,532,610*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, which was a net increase over the previous year of 175,853*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The total expenditure from education grants from 1839 to March 31, 1876, was 17,520,035*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, of which Church of England schools received 11,343,386*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; British, Wesleyan, and other schools, 2,923,711*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; Roman Catholic schools, 817,535*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; Board schools, 330,616*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; parochial union schools, 78,803*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; and other schools, 189*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT announces the discovery of valuable silver deposits in several islands of the White Sea.

SIR LOUIS MALLT, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. Mulholland, M.P., and Mr. Kennedy, of the Foreign Office, have been named to act as Commissioners in the approaching discussions at

Paris for the negotiation of a new Commercial Treaty between England and France.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT is at present engaged in the attempt to introduce sheep, with the view of converting the hills into pasture-land. If this can be accomplished, the population and the wealth of Japan may be enormously increased. The hills cover two-thirds of the country—not unlike New Zealand in contour, and with even a finer climate.

THE ASTRONOMER Royal of England reports that there were 17.4 hours of sunshine in London in the second of March, out of 78.7 hours during which the sun was above the horizon. On Thursday the sun shone 5.4 hours, and on Saturday 5.2 hours. On Sunday and Tuesday it did not shine at all.

INDIAN TEAS, says a London paper, are fast becoming an important element of national wealth, and, although different in many respects both in flavour and strength to the Chinese, there is no doubt that they possess some of the richness of the best qualities of the tea-leaf. The best proof of their richness in the essential principle of theine and aromatic oil is to be found in the fact that Indian teas are often mixed with inferior or faded Chinese teas, to ravivify and impart flavour to them. When we recall the short period that has elapsed since Mr. Fortune was first employed by the East India Company (in 1848-9 we believe) to superintend the transport of tea plants and the seed from China, in order to make tea plantations on the southern slopes of the Himalayas and in Assam, and see that 28,000,000*lb.* of Indian teas are imported into England annually, we may well feel grateful to the Company, which opened this new mine of wealth in India.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS are speaking out against Sir John Strachey's scheme of provincial taxation. The *Globe* says:

"The several great divisions of our Eastern Empire are for the future to bear the expense of their own public works, when these are not of a distinctly Imperial character. It will be necessary, however, to bear in mind that although this system saves the Imperial revenue a certain amount of annual outlay, the amount has, nevertheless, to be raised in one way or another from the community. To the petty Zemindar and half-starved ryot it matters little whether they have to pay for public works in the form of Imperial taxes or of local rates. If the former are only to be diminished by a proportionate increase in the latter, the progress will be extremely like robbing Peter to pay Paul. The true specific for the chronic financial embarrassment of India consists in keeping expenditure within income so far as the normal service of the State goes, and in only borrowing for works which will pay interest charges on their cost."

IT APPEARS that an income tax will be imposed in Madras for municipal purposes. We give the following extract from the report of the Madras Legislative Council:

"An Income Tax.—The Hon'ble J. G. Coleman moved" that an Income-tax be levied on all persons who do not come, under the clause providing for the tax on Arts, Professions, Trades or Callings and whose income exceeds 500 Rs. a month."

"Mr. Macfadyen seconded the resolution, and on its being put to the meeting, there were five votes for and one against it."

"The resolution was carried."

If an income tax be justifiable for municipal purposes in Madras, why should not Mr. Eden levy a local income tax for provincial purposes in Bengal, and thus avoid the odium of class taxation?

LORD MARCUS BERESFORD has been fined £100 and bound over to keep the peace in the sum of £500, for an assault on a lawyer named Tidy, with whom he had had money transactions.

THE HOUSE-RATE in Madras has been fixed at 10 per cent, and the town duties done away with.

COLONEL MACDONALD, the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, who presided at the last University Convocation of the University of that presidency, paid the following graceful tribute of praise to the memory of the late Raja Rammohun Roy:

"If I were called on to name the Hindoo whose career has made the deepest impression on my mind exemplifying the beneficial effects of European culture, I should have no hesitation in fixing on one who lived at a period in which there were no Indian Universities, who never sat on the bench of a High Court or at a Council Board, whose only title was one which the East India Company refused to acknowledge, whose life is unnoticed in the histories which are read in our Colleges and Schools and whose memory has received but scanty honour at the hands of his countrymen. In speaking of Rājā Rammohun Roy, I do not forget that half of those now present

think that he went too far, and that the other half regret that he did not go further. We are not called on here to consider how far he may have been right in his opinions, but men of all creeds may agree that in his earnest and fearless pursuit of truth, in the modesty and simplicity of his character, in the purity and benevolence of his life and in the high intellectual powers which it brought to bear on his self-imposed task, the great Hindoo Reformer is entitled to no mean place in the history of his age and country."

NEW YORK is not a little annoyed at being converted into a divorce court for English people, who, by going over there, and residing for a certain space of time, are enabled to obtain the desired decree. New Yorkers say that they did not run their laws to oblige Britishers, and that if the trouble goes on much longer, things will require fixing.

LATE RISING is well known to be one of the luxuries of earth, but it is something new and pleasant to be told that it is to be one of the rewards of heaven. This, however, we learn from a sermon by the American divine, Mr. De Witt Talmage, on the duties of clerks, which is now being widely circulated by missionary agencies. After a picture of the Day of Judgment, with the conflagration of cities, and the consignment of shoddy millionaires to "unspeakable" fire and brimstone, he bursts out, "Oh, that will be a great day for you, honest Christian clerk! No getting up early, but a mansion, &c.!"

WE GIVE the following statement from a very interesting paper read by Mr. G. J. Symons at the Royal Colonial Institute on the climates of British Colonies and dependencies:

Leading Climatological Features of the Principal British Colonies.

Name of Colony and Station.	Temperature.					Mean Humidity.	Average Rainfall.
	Mean.	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.	Absolute Range.	Mean Daily Range.		
London	49.0	85.0	5.0	80.0	15.6	82	25
St. Helena, Longwood	61.4	77.6	52.0	25.6	5.6	87	40
Cape of Good Hope	61.2	97.4	37.7	59.7	10.3	75	24
Natal	64.6	97.8	29.0	68.8	18.3	73	30
Mauritius	77.1	93.0	62.9	27.2	6.7	71	56
Bombay	79.0	106.0	53.7	53.3	13.2	76	66
Madras	79.0	98.5	58.0	34.5	9.7	76	71
Ceylon	80.0	101.0	57.6	52.4	16.6	—	48
Straits Settlements	80.7	95.0	63.3	26.7	9.0	83	76
Queensland, Brisbane	79.8	93.0	65.0	28.0	13.8	—	95
New South Wales, Sydney	70.0	108.0	34.5	73.5	20.6	76	51
Victoria, Melbourne	63.4	107.0	36.0	71.0	14.7	72	50
South Australia, Adelaide	57.5	111.2	27.0	84.2	18.3	72	26
Tasmania, Hobart Town	63.1	113.5	34.2	79.3	20.6	60	21
New Zealand, Wellington	54.4	105.0	29.0	76.0	17.9	75	23
British Guiana	55.6	83.0	30.0	53.0	12.0	63	47
Barbadoes	79.0	89.0	63.0	26.0	10.0	—	94
British Honduras	75.0	85.0	64.0	21.0	6.8	83	67
Belize	80.0	88.0	30.0	3.0	—	71	—
Bermuda	71.0	95.0	46.0	49.0	14.0	80	48
Canada, Newfound	40.0	12.5	-21.0	113.5	14.4	—	55
Canada, Toronto	44.1	99.2	-26.5	125.7	16.6	77	36
Manitoba	31.3	95.0	-43.1	138.1	23.2	81	22
British Columbia	46.2	100.0	-29.0	129.0	19.3	62	—

THURSDAY, 26TH APRIL.

THE JAPANESE are said to have recently started large indigo manufactories at Osaka, Matsubara, and Tonaki, and propose to establish others, in different parts of the empire.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION has brought to light the existence of flora, 10 deg. further north than was known before, viz., as far as 81 deg. 44 min. The specimens have not yet been described, but if the flora is at all as rich as that described by Professor Herr from Discoe, the question arises, how can these luxuriant forests grow with 150 days of darkness?

THE APPOINTMENT of Mr. Whitley Stokes as Law Member of the Supreme Council is notified in a *Gazette Extraordinary*.

AT THE LAST annual examination of the Barabarur School Mr. R. H. Wilson, Magistrate of 24-Pergunnas, who presided on the occasion, paid the following tribute of praise to Mr. J. B. Phear: "He felt sure that every one of the gentlemen present was as much grieved as himself at the departure of Mr. Phear from India. His departure was a loss to India which could hardly be made up. Mr. Phear was such a disinterested benefactor of India that even in England he had not forgotten India and the Indians, and had only a few days ago, in some association presided over by Sir George Campbell, delivered a lecture in favour of the just rights and claims of the people of India

to get higher appointments in the service of their own country." This praise is well merited.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, it is said, proposes to give a local Parliament to Alsace Lorraine. A Bill has been introduced allowing the provincial Parliament to legislate for the province, and taking it out of the hands of the general Parliament of the Empire. A veto will, of course, remain with the Emperor, and "provincial laws decreed by Imperial legislation can only be repealed or altered by the same means."

MOULVI GOLAM ALI CHOWDHURI, a Zemindar in the district of Furriddpore, who has contributed Rs. 10,000 for the extension of the Dacca College premises, has received the thanks of Government for his munificent donation.

THE ZEMINDARS and other inhabitants of Rungpore have subscribed the sum of Rs. 15,000 for the foundation, in connection with the High School at Rungpore, of two scholarships of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 per mensem respectively, tenable for two years each. The scholarships are to be called the "Senior and Junior Victoria Scholarship," in commemoration of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India.

EGYPT bids fair to become the land of promise for experienced Indian officials. Mr. Alonzo Money it is said has taken service in Egypt and will not return to India. Mr. Money was a clever, clear-headed, bold, and generous-hearted officer.

IN NOTICING the report of the Hindu Annuity Fund the other day we committed an odd mistake, which we hasten to correct. We named Babu Preonath Sett as the Secretary, to whom so much credit was due, whereas it should have been Babu Preonath Dutt. It was a slip of the pen, which we regret.

THE TIMES OF INDIA learns that Dr. Waters, who distinguished himself a short time back by riding overland to Europe, has been appointed Surgeon to Sir Richard Temple as Governor of Bombay. This appointment seems to presage a good deal of rapid locomotion on the part of the new Governor, which it would seem has somewhat alarmed the Bombay officialdom.

FRIDAY, 27TH APRIL.

GALIGNANI states that Lieutenant Zubovitz, of the Austrian army, whose ride from Vienna to Paris may be remembered, has just performed the exploit of crossing the Danube at the former city, where the river is very wide, mounted on a horse provided with a floating apparatus of which he is the inventor. The object of this experiment was to show that with this apparatus wide rivers may be crossed by cavalry without bridges or fords.

MR. EDEN has put an end to the *Statistical Reporter*. It was a waste of money and energy.

THE PIONEER'S Calcutta Correspondent says that the extra pay of the proposed Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal is to be obtained by cutting down the present salary of one of the Junior Secretaries in the office. A contribution also will be levied from the salary of the Junior Secretary of the Board of Revenue, whose present pay is Rs. 2,500, which is to be lowered to Rs. 1,800. We have heard that the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal will be abolished altogether.

THE WHITEHALL REVIEW, a paper which finds a favoured place on West-end drawing-room tables, is responsible for the following elegant *morceau*:

"The other day a young and popular authoress, who was visiting at the house of an Irish M.P., was dancing at a ball given by the honourable gentleman when she and her gallant partner had the misfortune to find themselves on the floor. Picking her up, her partner was of course profuse in his apologies. She, however, cut him short, and immensely relieved him by saying, 'Pray don't apologise: If I am destined to fall, I may as well fall with you as with any other man.' And he went away with troubled countenance, asking himself what she really meant."

But the writer does not solve the enigma.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

"The neighbourhood of the Police Hospital in Amherst Street is one bed of filth owing to the open drains existing there and the careless way in which night-soil has been allowed to accumulate in Sitaram Ghose's Street. It is no wonder under such circumstances that the sick in hospital suffer or are prematurely carried off to their long home. Surely the most elementary principles of sanitation are not too deep to be appreciated by our health officer, whose whole time seems now taken up with discussions as to the infirmary existing in tank water, and the different modes of filling up such tank with sweepings. As the policemen are natives and the hospital is maintained at the cost of the rate-payers, it matters little whether the results of the treatment in hospital are satisfactory or otherwise."

We commend this letter to the Health-Officer.

THE MADRAS PRESS certainly lacks manners. The *Madras Times* uses the following language towards Sir Richard Temple: "The comb of the Bengal cock ought to be cut, for he is crowing all too loudly

and proving positively annoying in the way in which he is proceeding with his work. All Madras ought to resent the impertinence of the visit to Trichinopoly and the South generally, which has the ugly look of supervising the Duke's recent action." This sort of language is not Parliamentary.

PARIS has again been scandalised by a gentleman at a club losing £20,000 at the card-table in a single night. It is reported that the police summarily closed the establishment next day.

ANOTHER FULLER CASE. The following case is reported from Darjeeling by the local paper: "A Native tailor was working at Mrs. Stoeckie's and on his work being found fault with by one of the ladies of the houses he replied in an impertinent manner. For this Mr. J. Stoeckie gave him a cuff or two, and it is said kicked him. The man at once complained of pain in his side and was told to go home. On his way it appears that he fainted on the road and was at once carried to the hospital, where he died last evening. Mr. Stoeckie at once went to Mr. Paul Assistant Commissioner and gave himself up. A *post mortem* examination was held in due course on the body of the deceased and as usual in such cases a rupture of the spleen was found. The case was under investigation the whole of today before Mr. Edgar and has been adjourned till Monday next, Mr. Stoeckie being in the meantime released on bail."

SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL.

RAIN has fallen in several districts of Madras, but the prospects are unchanged. The numbers on the works and receiving gratuitous relief are steadily increasing. The increase is general in the Bombay districts, and "considerable" in Rutnagherry.

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing some of the remarks of the *Leader* on the Cess question. With regard to irrigation our contemporary says:

Moist low-lying lands are better without irrigation, and there are waste unimproved lands that might be submerged for a century without being sensibly improved. Even where water is likely to increase the productiveness of the soil, it should be charged only to those who make of it. The zemindar does not ask for it, and yet he is to be compelled to pay for it in the first instance taking his chance of recouping himself hereafter. Should he fail to recover his advances from his ryots, his estate will be put up to the highest bidder. The contemplated cess is thus an additional obligation upon the land, and is, therefore, an absolute violation of the compact of 1793, by which the Zemindars were solemnly guaranteed against any further burdens being laid upon them.

Besides, who talks of "permanently arresting the improvement of Bengal"? A *petition-principiis* is involved in this proposition. It has not yet been shown that any permanent improvement is to be effected by canals, whose course is marked by fevers, by decaying villages by lands covered with sand and silt. It has not yet been established that swamps are dried by an additional influx of moisture, or that rock and stone and gravel will become a Garden of Eden by the simple process of driving runlets of water through irreclaimable wastes. Where are the experiments which prove that dry crops are increased by being flooded, or that fallows cease to require the alternate year of repose when laid under water? We are not even aware of the "permanent improvement" to be obtained from canals which have a trick of running dry in the hot weather, and are only full when the rains are deluging the plains. The zemindars of Bengal are probably not greater fools than their neighbours. They may reasonably be expected to know what is really likely to promote their interests. If their ryots become enriched, they themselves will hardly become impoverished. Why then should they oppose the permanent improvement of their estates?

IT IS highly creditable to our comic contemporary, the *Indian Charivari*, that in this grilling weather he can produce fun. The last number of the paper is quite up to the mark.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Cashmere it is said proposes to establish a Bank in his capital.

WE TAKE the following telegrams of the week from the morning papers:

London April 23.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Hon'ble R. Bourke, in reply to a question, said that the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople had broken off diplomatic relations with the Porte and leaves the Turkish Capital this evening.

Constantinople April 23.—The Porte has requested Prince Charles to act with the force under Abdool Kerim Pasha, and prevent the passage of the Russian army across the Danube. The Sultan will command the Turkish army in person against the Russians. A detachment of Russian troops arrived at Bucharest this morning.

St. Petersburg April 24.—The Czar reviewed the Russian army at Kischenoff yesterday, when he addressed the troops, urging them to deeds of bravery, and hoping for a speedy and glorious return to their native country.

A Circular despatch from the Russian Government justifying a Proclamation of War, as delivered to the Powers yesterday.

Constantinople April 24.—The Russian Charge d'Affaires has left.

St. Petersburg April 24.—The Czar has issued an Imperial Manifesto in which he recalls the interest he has always taken in the destinies of oppressed Christians in Rumania, Bulgaria, Herzegovina, and his desire to ameliorate their condition by endeavouring to obtain guarantees for their better Government. His Majesty states that his entire reign has testified to his earnest solicitude for peace; but that two years of negotiations with the Great Powers have failed before the stubborn refusal of Turkey to execute reforms. Every refusal of every effectual guarantee, the refusal to accept a Protocol expressing the unanimous views of Europe, and all pacific efforts being exhausted, proud obstinacy of the Porte obliges a recourse to arms. Being profoundly convinced of the justice of the cause and confiding in God, His Majesty states that the moment, as foreseen in his Moscow speech, has come for independent action for Russia and that invoking the blessing of God, he

will order his troops to cross the Turkish frontier. Prince Gortschakoff, in a Circular Despatch, justifying the proclamation of War, states that in seeking to obtain forcibly what Europe has vainly tried to secure peacefully, Russia thereby furthers the interest of Europe.

Berlin April 25.—At yesterday's sitting of the German Parliament, there was a debate on the army estimates Count Moltke said that Germany could not hope for a long period of peace and alluded to the readiness of France for war, and the unusually large masses of troops between Paris and German frontier.

London, March 25.—In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby said that 17,000 Russian troops had already crossed the Roumanian frontier. The despatch, he said, of the Grand Visir calling on Prince Charles to co-operate with the Turkish forces, would be referred by the Roumanian Government to Roumanian Chamber of Deputies on the 26th instant.

In the meantime the Roumanian troops are falling back. Constantinople April 25.—Salvet Pasha has sent a despatch to the Guarantying Powers in reply to the Imperial Manifesto, stating how unprovoked is the Russian attack on Turkey, and appealing to the Treaty of Paris of 1856 as a reason for mediation by Guarantying Powers. The Russians have crossed the frontier at Alexandropol, and it is expected they will attack Kars.

London April 25.—The House of Commons has negatived by 417 against 67 votes the motion for a Committee of Enquiry into the grounds of demand for Home Rule.

Morning.—Latest advices state that the Russian troops are pouring into Roumania and have arrived at Galatz. A Russian regiment of Cossacks is marching on Kilaft, which Turkish troops have occupied. The Roumanian army has been withdrawn into the interior. Prince Nikita at the head of the Montenegrin army is marching towards the frontier between Albania and Montenegro. Turkish troops are marching upon Nicosia.

2 1/2 Afternoon.—The Main Russian army is moving towards Dobrudzha, and it is doubtful if the Turks will arrive from Widdia in time to prevent their passage over the Danube. Germany has undertaken to protect Russian subjects.

Constantinople, April 27.—The Sultan has issued an address to the Turkish army in which he states that the Russian aggression is responsible for the war, and he will defend the independence and integrity of the Porte to the uttermost, and that if necessary he will take the sacred banner and lead the army himself.

Constantinople, April 26.—The Russians have commenced hostilities at Ardahan and Gumru. It is officially announced here that the Russians have been routed at Tcherukap, near Batoum, with the loss of eight hundred men.

The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies was opened to-day by Prince Charles, who in his speech from the Throne said that the efforts to induce the Porte and the Great Powers to recognize the neutrality of Roumania had been unavailing, but that Russia had promised not to occupy Bucharest.

Berlin, April 26.—In to-day's sitting of the German Parliament, Count Moltke disavowed any aggressive intentions towards France in his previous speech.

London April 25.—In yesterday's sitting of the House of Lords Lord Joliffe, replying to Lord Scratheden, said that the English Government will neither accept nor adopt either the conclusions or the arguments advanced by Prince Gortschakoff in his circular despatch justifying the proclamation of War.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army has issued a proclamation disavowing any intention of conquest, Russia's object being the defence of the oppressed Christians. A Russian official despatch concerning the affair at Batoum describes it as an unimportant engagement in which the Russian loss was trifling.

Constantinople, April 27.—A despatch from the Commander of the Turkish Army Corps at Batoum announces that the fighting was recommenced on the following morning—Thursday—and that the Russian attacks were again repulsed.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegram about Cabul:

"It is beyond doubt that the Amir was attempting during the Pashawar Conference to excite a jihad in Cabul, his empty treasury, perhaps, suggesting this method of procuring soldiers. The object of this religious war is not known, and it was not necessarily against the British Government."

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Babu Dagumber Bhowas. A friend has favoured us with the following sketch of the career of the lamented deceased:

"Baboo Dagumber Bhowas, Subordinate Judge of Bardwan, who had very recently been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Hooghly, Sirampore and Howrah died suddenly on Wednesday last the 25th instant at about 2 P.M. of a copious discharge of blood through his mouth and nose. He was educated in the Hooghly College of which he was a most distinguished student, a class fellow of Baboo Ghish Chunder Ghose. In one of the annual examinations he obtained a special prize for English Composition. His essay will be found printed in one of the Reports of the then General Committee of Public Instruction. After finishing his College studies, he was first appointed by Mr. David Inglis Money as Peonick, then Sheristadar of the Nudias Collectorate from which post he was appointed a Moonsiff, having previously obtained a diploma from the Examination Committee, and afterwards Subdar Ameen of Bokeranga, and next a Principal. Subdar Ameen, and lastly a Judge of the Small Cause Court. The lamented deceased was an inhabitant of Balfore, a village about four miles west of the Civil Station of Hooghly. By his sudden death the subordinate judicial service has been deprived of a bright ornament, the Government of a most able, faithful, honest and conscientious public servant and the Native society of a most genial and agreeable member. He was most popular wherever he went, the parting fete given to him by the Native community of Barampore may still be in the recollection of our readers.

The Bardwan Courts were closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased, and we understand that the Judge Mr. Field made a very feeling and touching address to the members of the local bar. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has also conveyed to his family an expression of his sympathy with them in the calamity which has so fallen them so suddenly. Peace be to his soul!

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications.—1. Reports on publications issued and registered in the several provinces of British India during the year 1874. 2. The Church of Tibet and the Historical Analogies of Buddhism and Christianity a lecture delivered in the Framji Cowaji Institution, Bombay. By W. Wordsworth, B.A., Principal of Bishnuitone College. 3. Minna the Munerama, a story in Bengali. By Kishore Lal Dutt. 4. The Primary Guide to

Homopathy in Bagali. By Surrut Chunder Dutt. 5. Financial and Revenue Accounts. Part II, 6. Mahavaratha by Protaba Churn Roy Nos. 3 and 4. Distributed gratis.

A CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY notifies that in 1878, 84,000 chests of Bengal opium in all will be sold at the rate of 4500 chests at each monthly sale, that the pass duty on Malwa opium will be raised from Rs. 600 per chest to Rs. 630 per chest, and that the price to be paid by Government to cultivators for the next crop is reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-8 per seer of the present consistency.

We give the following extract from the *British Medical Journal* for the 7th April:

"Conspicuous among the candidates for commissions were five natives of India; and it is certainly a very noticeable fact that these gentlemen should be able, in another country so different in every respect from their own, to distance a number of rivals in open competition as they have succeeded in doing. Among the fifty surgeons who competed in London for the twenty-seven Indian appointments offered, these natives not only gained a position above the twenty-three Europeans who failed to come within the fortunate number, but took fair places in the successful list. The fact affords a sufficient proof that the natives of India are not wanting in ability or industry as regards scientific pursuits, any more than they are well known to be in respect to handicrafts of all kinds."

This testimony to the success of Indian candidates at the last Medical Service Competition is highly gratifying.

THE LAST death report for the week ending the 21st April gives the total deaths in Calcutta at 273, being forty in excess of the total of the preceding week. The deaths were from fever 102, cholera 40, diarrhoea and dysentery 29, tetanus 23, phthisis 7 and the rest from other causes.

NOTICE

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on Thursday the 3rd May next, at 7 1/2 P. M.
Subject: Dispersion of Light and Achromatism.

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association.
Admission invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers prepaying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—Annas 8 for a single Lecture: Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures. Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10 1/2 A. M. and 4 1/2 P. M. (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SINGAR, M. D.
Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1877.

THE NEW CESSSES.

NONE perhaps feels more deeply or more bitterly than Mr. Eden himself the unpleasantness of his situation. The people of Bengal have known him from the dawn of his Indian career; he has been kind to them and they have been attached to him; they have regarded his rapid advance in official life with national joy, and they longed for the day when he would take over the sceptre of Bengal. The wave of popular sympathy, confidence, and we may add affection carried his bark quickly and smoothly to the goal of national aspiration, but we are asked what is the return which the people, who so ardently looked forward to his rule, have received? Not that Mr. Eden has proved untrue to himself or to the millions, who reposed faith in him. Not that he has abdicated the principles, which he has all along avowed and which have won him the admiration and esteem of the people of Bengal. Not that there has been any change in his personal character, views and sympathies. But that he has been made the instrument of inflicting upon Bengal the gravest wrong, which has been committed upon her—that he has been charged in the oriental language of our countrymen with the hangman's work! If that was the fate in store for Bengal, it would have been far better that Mr. Eden should have come later or earlier when he would not have been placed in such a trying and false position. The poignancy of her grief is increased because the hand that deals out the fatal blow is the same that had in times past been raised to ward off similar blows from similar quarters. It is not mere sentimentalism to which we give expression. The feeling of regret is universal among the native community of Bengal that Destiny should have made Mr.

Eden the destroyer of their Magna Charta. Rightly or wrongly they do regard the Permanent Settlement as their Charter, their Bill of Rights, the palladium of their civil liberty, the bulwark of protection, and in this opinion they are sustained by the authority of some of the most eminent Indian statesmen, lawyers, judges, and administrators. In times past the Permanent Settlement was threatened, but never so openly, outrageously and defiantly. When the Income tax was imposed, it was asserted that it was a temporary measure, and that all classes of the community being called upon to pay the landholders could not justly complain. When the Road Cess Act was passed, it was urged that the Road Cess was not a tax, that it was simply as Mr. Reynold said the other day a mode of application under legislative sanction of the common fund of the landholders for the improvement of their own estates. But no such excuse can be urged in favor of the new Public Works Cess. It is avowedly a tax or an increase of the "public demand" upon the land to meet charges hitherto borne by the imperial fund. It will be raised and expended by the Government just as any other imperial tax is levied and administered by the Government. If this is not an increase of the land tax, then words have no meaning, Mr. Eden is too honest to take refuge in what Sir John Strachey calls "juggle of names," and if his "loyalty" to the Supreme Government did not seal his lips, we feel assured that he would not hesitate to call a "spade" a "spade." The people of Bengal may be ignorant and may not perceive the fine distinction drawn by the Government of India, but surely men like Sir Frederic Halliday, Sir Erskine Perry, Mr. R. D. Mangles, and Mr. H. T. Prinsep know what's what.

The responsibility of the new Cess we admit belongs wholly and solely to the Government of India. It is its new policy of decentralization, which has led to the imposition of the new burden upon Bengal, though the local surplus of Bengal far exceeds that of any other province. Then again not content with charging Bengal with the liability of about thirty lacs of rupees, the Government of India through the Finance Minister has even dictated the form of taxation for raising the revenue. Thus Sir John Strachey in his Budget speech said: "Any schemes for new taxation must of course first receive the sanction of the Supreme Government. It is hoped that the Government of Bengal will avail itself, as far as possible, of existing modes of raising revenue, and endeavour to extend and expand them, rather than have recourse to new and unfamiliar system of taxation, and that it will be able to carry out all necessary measures through its present establishments: even if it were possible to devise new forms of taxation theoretically better than the forms which already exist, it would still be wiser to adhere to systems understood by the people, rather than adopt innovations which might cause dissatisfaction and apprehension, and which might lead to oppression through the creation of new collecting and assessing machinery." It is thus clear that the present scheme of taxation has been decided by the Government of India, and that the Government of Bengal is merely the executive—instrument in its hands. If such is the case, be it so. But what the people "deplore" so much is why should Mr. Eden consider it his duty to do more than what his subordinate position strictly requires of him. If he must raise additional taxes, he must do so; if he must impose the provincial Public Works Cess upon the land, and a compulsory irrigation rate, he must do so; but they humbly, respectfully, and sorrowfully ask was he bound to attack the Permanent Settlement in the way he has done in his letter to the British Indian Association? We cannot give it in *extenso*, but we circulate with this issue the reply of the Association. The letter of the Association traverses the whole subject and answers his arguments and objections *scritim*. We will not repeat what the Association have said so fully and with a goodly array of authority. Perhaps they will be told that they have taken a wrong view of the question, but if they have done so they have erred with men, who as members of the Indian Council are the ultimate arbiters of

Indian questions. Possibly in indicting his letter Mr. Eden was actuated by a feeling that the repeated charge against the Government of breach of faith was not pleasant, that although he was not primarily responsible for the measure, still as a leading member of the governing body, it was not agreeable to him to see the charge so often put forth, that if the malcontents could be silenced by friendly advice, though couched in a somewhat menacing language, they ought to be silenced. But can the conviction of a nation be stifled by reproaches, threats, or even cajolings? Unless the Government chooses to repress freedom of speech the aggrieved will cry out—the wronged will appeal. They may fail for the thousandth time, but they cannot give up their honest conviction. If they had been singular in their opinion, they might have been censured and reproached with ignorance,—they might have been told that they did not understand the English language or the nature of the English covenant, but surely the same could not be said of the Indian Councillors, who have taken the identical view of the question. Mr. Eden quotes Sir FitzJames Stephen, why does he ignore Sir Erskine Perry? He refers to the terms of the covenant of the Permanent Settlement; he knows well we believe that Sir Frederic Halliday and Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles are not partial to that Settlement, but those great fiscal authorities in construing the covenant have construed it exactly as the "ignorant" Zemindars do. And does the opinion of such high authorities go for nothing? Mr. Eden tells the British Indian Association in a friendly way that they should be cautious in raising a cry of breach of the Permanent Settlement, for if they persist, their enemies may raise the question whether Lord Cornwallis had a legal and moral right to give the Settlement. On that point the arguments of the Association in our humble opinion are conclusive. But can a worse fate befall the zemindars than what is already hanging over their heads, and what will probably go on on the precedents of the past? Suppose the Permanent Settlement were avowedly and bare-facedly cancelled, would the zemindars be in a worse position than what they are threatened with? Let it be borne in mind that the body of zemindars is small, and their profits scarcely average fifty per cent of the gross rental. If the land be re-settled with them on the principle of the periodical settlements elsewhere, that is half assets, they would not be worse off than they are likely to be by the imposition at uncertain and short intervals of various cesses under one name or another. It is the large body of under-tenure holders, farmers, *ijardars*, talookdars, and jotedars, who intercept the profits from the land, and they will certainly suffer. But who are they?—they constitute the great middle class—the thews and sinews of the nation. So the threat of putting an end to the Permanent Settlement is not of much practical consequence to the zemindars individually under the present aspect of affairs. We do not think Mr. Eden was well advised in raising this question. It has only exposed the weak point of Government. It implies that if the Zemindars talk too much about the Permanent Settlement, why one day they may rise and find that it was the baseless fabric of a vision. If the great British nation is prepared to stake its character for good faith and honesty upon mere temper, let it be so. When the earthen pot comes into collision with the brass pot, the weaker vessel must go, but History will not be blind and she will record her verdict for the civilized world and for posterity.

On another point we have a grievance against Mr. Eden. We admit that it is difficult to find an easy and unoppressive mode of taxation. We do not advocate a license tax, as it will not be productive. A local income tax would be right on principle, but would be oppressive in practice. But if it be considered as the only possible alternative of the present cesses we wont object. But we would still adhere to an addition to the salt duty for local purposes. Mr. Eden himself advocated it in 1871, and why should he not advocate it now? The only objection we have heard against it is that the inequality between the rates of duty in the other Provinces would be so great that it would lead to increased smuggling. But the inequality now exists; only the preventive line

ought to be more strengthened. If the additional duty yields 40 lacs of rupees, we can afford to spend two lacs on the preventive line. Then the Government of India objects to the impost, but what is the meaning of more freedom for the local Government, if it cannot be left free to tax the people according to their own ideas and feelings? The people of Bengal do not refuse to pay the money, they only wish that it should be taken from them in the least objectionable manner. And a less objectionable tax there cannot be than the salt duty.

THE IRRIGATION AND PROTECTION RATE.

THE new Irrigation Bill proposes two rates, the one called the irrigation rate, and the other the protection rate. The irrigation rate will be imposed upon the lands irrigated, and the protection rate upon the lands protected. Now a protection rate is already levied in the permanently settled estates in Bengal in the shape of the Embankment Cess, and we believe it is not intended to levy a protection rate in Bengal. Orissa is differently situated. The protection rate is included in the terms of the settlement, and the Government has always recognized its obligation to maintain the public embankments in that province. The cost of the construction and maintenance of embankments was included in the jumma or Government revenue. Thus Mr. Toynbee in his history of Orissa says: "The early records give but little information on this important subject. It is clear, however, that from time immemorial the cost of keeping up embankments (or the 'pulbandi abwab,') had been included in the jumma payable by zemindars, and that the repairs had been executed, when executed at all, solely by them and apparently without any interference on the part of the Government in power for the time being." When the British Government took the province in 1803 the control and repairs of the most important embankments were at once taken in hand by Government, but at the zemindar's expense, which was deducted from the revenue. The minor embankments appear to have been left under the sole charge of the zemindars. The zemindars, however, complained of extravagance of cost under Government, and subsequently the charge for embankments was included in the revenue. Hence the distinction made between public and private embankments; the main embankments were taken over by Government, and the minor works were left to the zemindars. On this principle the Government has managed the embankments for the last sixty years. It has also granted large remissions of revenue whenever the crops have been destroyed by floods. These facts are clearly set forth in the Report of the Orissa Embankments Committee of 1866. They say: "The records have been searched with a view to ascertain, if possible, the outlay which has been made on the embankments during the present century and the relative proportion in which such outlay was borne by the Government and the Zemindars. It has not been possible to procure information further back than the year 1841-42, and even that is limited to the amount of money expended. The Committee has been unsuccessful in tracing how far the burden was borne by the Zemindars except in the one item of sluices, of which it has been customary for them to pay a moiety." Hence it concludes that "hitherto the burden of the requisite expenditure has fallen entirely on the Government. Moreover, the terms of the settlement papers, so far as they have been searched, shew that nearly all the main protective embankments then existing are specified as to be kept in repair by Government, and where no specification has been made, practically Government has assumed the responsibility of repairs, and also the liability for revenue remission when Government embankments have failed and destructive losses by inundation have occurred." Could any thing be more clear than the responsibility of Government to construct and maintain embankments in Orissa? The Committee give statements shewing the expenditure of State money upon embankments from 1841 to 1866-67, in the first 12 years, only Rs. 89,285

were expended, giving an average of Rs. 7,440 per annum only, or 1½ per cent. on the Government revenue of the entire district viz., Rs. 4,88,996. In the next seven years and those following disastrous inundations of 1855 and 57 much more attention seems to have been paid to the embankments, for the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,15,105, thus averaging Rs. 30,729 annually or 6 per cent. on the revenue. In the next seven years the expenditure was less, being Rs. 1,32,142, or about Rs. 18,879 per annum, equal to 3·8 per cent. on the revenue. The remission of revenue on account of inundation during the same periods amounted to Rs. 1,07,339 in the first, 1,88,626 in the second, and Rs. 1,88,961 in the third, making an aggregate of Rs. 4,84,956. It is an interesting fact, which may be here noted, that during the period within which remissions on account of inundation were made, or from 1841-42 to 1866-67, in 2 years only were remissions given on account of drought to the amount of Rs. 16,086. By making protective works the Government has however a two-fold opportunity to recoup itself the cost of embankments—it may save the loss incurred by remission of revenue, and also increase the revenue on renewal of settlement. This point was thus set forth in the Report of the Embankment Committee of 1866:

I.—The annual average of remissions on account of inundations only for the last 36 years in Poores is Rs. 14,989: this capitalised at 10 per cent. represents a sum of Rs. 1,49,900, and this sum it would be allowable to expend to attain the first object.

II.—Taking the increase of value of produce only on land subject to inundation, as shown in para. 39, that is Rs. 31,47,390, or 41,96,400, as correct, and assuming the amount of revenue leviable to be at least one-fourth or 25 per cent. on the increased produce, we have a prospective increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 7,68,825 or Rs. 10,49,100, which, capitalised at 10 per cent., represents Rs. 76,88,250 or 1,04,91,000, of which one-third only would be available for expenditure, i. e., Rs. 26,22,750 or Rs. 34,97,000, as no return could be expected from the outlay at all events for 20 years after completion of the works, for which the Committee would allow seven or eight years, the rate of interest being calculated at 10 per cent.

III.—Having shown in para. 41 that it will be well worth the while of the rent-payers to spend Rs. 1,85,000 per year to save the crops as at present raised, and also the Government may properly expend Rs. 14,989 per year to avoid loss by remissions, it follows that the amount of these sums would show the interest of the capital which Government would be authorized to expend in preventing loss as at present incurred, i. e., Rs. 19,99,390.

The Committee add:

The total revenue, however, realized by Government from the whole tract which comprises the Mogulbandi is Rs. 16,01,372 all of which, with the exception of about Rs. 300,000 in the Balasore district, and perhaps Rs. 100,000 in Cuttack and Poores, is levied from lands exposed to inundation, and requiring more or less to be protected, so that it may be said that a revenue of twelve lacs of rupees in round numbers, is dependent upon the efficiency or otherwise of the protective works.

The Committee thus conclude:

"In concluding this part of its Report, the Committee is constrained to observe that the result of its enquiries has elicited the fact that the all-important subject of protective works has, until very lately, been greatly neglected, and that the obligations of the Government have not perhaps been fulfilled to the extent contemplated in Mr. Mill's minute on the settlement of Orissa, wherein he states that "in estimating the assets of each estate, regard has been had to the continuance of the embankments which protect them." The Committee, however, considers that it is justified by the result of its investigation in going still further and saying that it is manifestly to the interests of the Government not to confine itself to the extent of its obligations only, but to adopt a bold and decided policy in undertaking protective works for this province in the same comprehensive manner in which they have been carried out on similar Delta Rivers in the Madras Presidency, where the river embankments are as jealously watched as the irrigation channels themselves; further, that to this end special supervision should be provided, and the Superintending Engineer's hands so strengthened as to leave no part of the province exposed to inundation without protection, and without the establishment necessary to secure its strict conservancy.

It will be seen from the above that the Government has no right to impose a fresh protection rate upon Orissa during the currency of the settlement, the embankment cost being included in the terms of the settlement. It will be of course at liberty to raise the embankment charge when the settlement is renewed, by reason of the more efficient protection afforded by flood embankments of the irrigation canals, but surely it cannot justly levy a double rate for the same protection. It is here where the new Bill clashes with existing rights, and we hope His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will take this point into consideration. We cannot believe that in the stress for money to which he has been put by the Government of India, he will allow all past obligations of the State to be set at naught. The people are alarmed, because the new Cess is made

a pretext for driving a coach and four through all previous engagements.

While on this subject we will notice one interesting fact. Mr. Ravenshaw in introducing the Irrigation Bill attributed the present prosperity of Orissa mainly to irrigation. He said: "In Orissa only a small portion of the canal system was complete, but wherever irrigation had extended it was clear that it had been very beneficial to the people. There had been a general improvement of the population in irrigated tracts; zemindars found no difficulty in meeting the calls for revenue, rayats paid their rents without hardship, and the value of produce was increasing. Rice, the staple, was now more than double the price current twenty years ago, and what was a very significant fact, during the last few years, that was to say ever since irrigation works had commenced, there had been no sale of an estate for arrears of revenue throughout that part of the district where the works were in operation." Hence Mr. Ravenshaw justified compulsory irrigation. Let the reader read the above opinion of Mr. Ravenshaw in the light of the facts given in the report of the Embankment Committee. They state that "since 1855 the price of food grains has increased three-fold, that of pulses from two to three-fold, and other kinds of produce from 50 to 100 per cent." And this tremendous rise had taken place without the magic wand of irrigation works, for then those works were not in existence. The truth is that the same causes, which raised the value of produce in Bengal, equally affected it in Orissa—it was the demand for Indian rice, seeds, pulses and other produce in Europe since the Crimean war. Again, the total area of Orissa comprises 1,849,301 acres, while the area irrigated in Cuttack last year—the other two districts have not yet been touched—was we believe less than 20,000 acres, and surely the irrigation of this small area could not have doubled the value of rice and contributed to the prosperity of the whole province. The real secret of this improvement is that new ports and communications having been opened in Orissa an outlet has been found for its surplus produce, and the people there are sharing the general prosperity of the empire.

It is said that the irrigation rate will be a sort of insurance against a bad year. Let us see how far such an insurance will be remunerative to the ryot. The average produce of Amun paddy, the chief staple produce of the country, is 20 to 22 maunds per acre under seasonable showers, the average value of which is Rs. 10 to 11 in the producing village. Now there is no such thing as a total failure of crop in Bengal—even in the worst year the ryot gets $\frac{1}{4}$ of the average or 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ maunds or Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12. Such a calamitous year occurs once in 10 or 12 years, but suppose it occurred once in 8 years, how does the calculation stand? Taking the irrigation rate at 2 Rs. an acre, the ryot to ensure his crop against the bad year shall have to pay a rate of Rs. 16 in 8 years to ensure himself against a loss of Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8-4. Is it a matter of surprise that the ryot proceeding upon common sense and arithmetic refuses to take the canal water, but our paternal Government would force him to take it!

MANCHESTER'S THREAT.

MANCHESTER makes this threat to the Ministry. "You must make up your minds to repeal these duties which are destroying the coarse trade of Lancashire, or you must make up your minds to go out of office, no matter to what party you belong, and leave it to others to carry out the promises made." Manchester is powerful and so it can afford to use such threatening language. India is poor; she has no friends to back her; she has no representatives in Parliament; she is dumb, and so Manchester can easily throw her overboard. But will England consent to do what Manchester wishes her to do? Will she overlook the interests of two hundred millions of her Indian subjects in order to pander to the selfish views of a handful of Cotton Lords? Referring to the Turkish question Mr. Gladstone made a noble appeal to the House of Commons the other day and exhorted it to look at public questions from a higher point of view than the nar-

row one of "British interests." He said: "Were this the time, I should wish to desecrate upon this principle—that British interests are to be the measure of right and wrong all over the world. What is to be the consequence to civilization and humanity, what is to be the consequence to public order, if British interests are to be the rule for British agents all over the world, and are to be for them the measures of right or wrong? If such a standard is set up for us you cannot deny to every other nation on the face of the globe the privilege you claim for yourselves. (Cheers.) Sir, one gets thrown off (cheers and laughter) when one hears such doctrines advanced, but it is absolutely necessary to controvert them, and I really believe that hon. gentlemen opposite must think so too." With what force do the above remarks apply to the Government of India by England. Are "British interests" to be the sole guide of British rule in India? Are the interests of the subject millions not to be taken into account? Is justice to be sacrificed at the shrine of "British interests?" And what after all are true "British interests?" Do these interests lie only in the filling in of the pockets of Manchester? Does not the good name of England for humanity, justice, and impartiality constitute the most important "British interest?" If England be true to herself, she will not we feel confident sacrifice the interests of the two hundred millions of India for the sake of Manchester.

What is the argument of Manchester against the continuance of the cotton duties? It is this, right or wrong the duties must be removed—might is right, and Manchester has might. Lord Salisbury had promised to Manchester to repeal the cotton duties, if the measure would not entail fresh taxation upon the people of India. Manchester now says, "there was a difficulty in the way of Lord Salisbury, arising from the conditions which he had attached to his mode of removing the duties, which could not be overcome except by the adoption on his part of a new policy to the effect that the duty should be removed—(applause)—irrespective of the state of the Indian revenue." What does Manchester care if the poor millions of India be burdened with heavy taxation? They may starve—they may die—that is no concern of Manchester—let the duty be taken off, and it will be satisfied, and if the Ministry should not accept this position they must go. We do not know what reply Lord Salisbury will make to this threat; we however utterly misunderstand him if he gives in to this intimidation and allows Manchester greed to suck out the national conscience of England. Is Manchester aware that already the people of Bengal are about to be heavily taxed for the relief of the imperial exchequer, and that this taxation involves, as those affected conscientiously believe, a violation of a solemn covenant of the State? With what face can the Government of India repeal the cotton duties, while it is imposing additional taxation upon the people of India? Manchester cannot deny that India has no surplus. Say what the cotton lords may the figures cannot be altered. They say that famine charges should not be paid out of the current revenue; whatever may be the future policy of the Government on this subject, in the present crisis it has done exactly what Manchester wishes it to do. The Government will borrow money to meet the famine expenses, and notwithstanding the loans to be contracted there is about half a million deficit, which is to be met by additional taxation in two provinces. And yet Manchester demands the repeal of the cotton duties "irrespective of the state of the Indian revenue." Then Manchester makes a glorious confusion of Railway expenditure. The Chairman of the Manchester meeting said: "In this country we had spent £630,000,000 in railways, which expenditure gave a return of nearly 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and if they were to estimate the value of that property from the price at which its shares now stood in the share list, they would probably find that it was worth £800,000,000. He thought that if the owners of that property were to be told that they should strike out of their ledgers the value it represented and regard it as so much waste, they would say the proposition was altogether preposterous. The fact was that the

value of the India Railways was a growing value; he had no doubt whatever that, as they were adequately and wisely managed, they would return a very satisfactory dividend and pay well the owners of the property and the Government of India. He thought, therefore, that it was perfectly absurd and preposterous that the railways and canals should be built out of the revenue and that the Lancashire cotton industry should be deprived of the relief to which it was entitled in order to pay for those Indian works." Now, the Government does not pay a pice for the maintenance of the East Indian Railway, but other Railways are not so remunerative, and the Government must pay the guaranteed interest. The same remarks apply to canals. The Government must make good the loss on account of those canals, which are not paying. Hence the necessity for taxation, and such being the case with what consistency can the Government remit the cotton duties for the sake of Manchester?

Manchester is up and doing. We hope our countrymen will also bestir themselves in the matter. It is true that they cannot cope with Manchester in organization or influence, but they have truth and justice on their side, and we cannot believe that the custodians of the credit of the English nation will lend a deaf ear to the cries of the millions of India. If petitions be forwarded in time, and Lord Northbrook be solicited to present the petition to the House of Lords and Mr. Fawcett to the House of Commons, we may get a hearing.

BRITISH BURMA.

THE administration of British Burma is an important experiment in the science of Government under the influence of Western ideas, traditions and civilization. The English have built up a frame-work of civilization in British India at once lofty and grand. Burmah, though near enough to India, has peculiarities of its own which require peculiar handling. The form of administration in British Burma resembles in all essentials that which prevails in British India, but in disposing of the lines it is necessary that due attention should be paid to the peculiar features in the configuration of the province. Mr. Rivers Thompson, the present Chief Commissioner of British Burma, seems to be fully alive to this truth. In his administration report, which is a thoughtful, interesting, and readable, though somewhat grandiloquent, document, he says, "though our rule in Burma becomes gradually more consolidated year by year upon the principles and procedure of older provinces, it cannot be overlooked that in this the latest pendant to our Indian dominion, there are many administrative axioms based on a community of race and religion, on a similarity of tastes and traditions which fail entirely of application. Burmese administration has its special conditions, demanding in many things special political appliances, and perhaps the greatest risk incurred is lest among a primitive agricultural race the sudden influx of material prosperity and wealth and the sudden introduction of modern rule and requirements should actually retard a natural and healthy development." There is much truth in these remarks. It is not simply the hard work of administration, which is required in British Burmah; it is necessary to make a philosophical adaptation of the principles of British rule to the peculiar condition of the province.

It is with pleasure we follow Mr. Thompson's account of the administrative progress in British Burma. The land tenure of the province, says he, has none of the onerous interest which attaches to the territorial complications of the adjacent continent. The peasant proprietary system universally prevails, and the greater part of the cultivated area is annually re-measured and assessed, one-fifth of the gross produce being the theoretical Government demand. The actual food producing land of the country represents some 3,717 square miles out of the 38,866, which were returned as cultivable

Paddy land occupies about seven-eighths of the whole area under cultivation, and, though there was a necessary reaction from the extravagant demand of 1874, which was chiefly manifested in the large increase of fallows, rice tillage still showed an extension from 2,301,573, to 2,379,001 acres, an increment of 3.10 per cent. The grain has become somewhat cheaper, the average price having fallen from 4s. 10½d. to 4s. 8½d. a maund; garden cultivation advanced from 146,201 to 149,984 acres, and vegetable gardens seem yearly becoming more popular. Miscellaneous cultivation still further retrograded from 76,803 to 64,170 acres, and the mischief of *toungya* operations seems to be steadily diminishing. Of the mineral resources of British Burma tin is the only metal, which has attracted scientific experiment. Several large and valuable lodes have been struck by the European lessees of the Malewoun mines in the Mergui district. Elsewhere in the district the mines are worked by Chinamen, who are gradually concentrating their operations. They use no machinery, but sift the metalliferous earth they collect in excavating, and melt the product in rough furnaces. Petroleum wells are also worked by a Chinese firm in the district of Prome, and Government aid has been granted to the experiment. The cheapness of English iron seems to have driven native metallurgists out of the market, and several deserted quarries were encountered in the Shwegyeen district. The veins of lead examined were commercially valueless, and the shales noticed near Toungoo could not be utilized in either roofing or flooring. The forest resources of British Burma are rich. Mr. Rivers Thompson says that "the somewhat tardy recognition of the climatic and commercial significance of forests causes peculiar consideration to attach to a province where there are a few obstructive interests, and where the opulent vegetation has largely survived the wasteful *dah* of the woodman and peasant." The skilled handicraftsmen of the province are mostly Chinese, and the larger manufactories are almost exclusively owned and conducted by Europeans, with natives of India as their subordinate machinists and engineers. The various industrial arts have as yet been very imperfectly developed among any Indo-Chinese race, though they seem to possess considerable aptitude for some forms of artistic labour. Burmese silversmiths have attained some proficiency in *repousse* work, and their *alto relievo* studies are always quaint and clear in design, and occasionally finished in execution. The same remark applies to their carving in ivory and wood, and many *tasoungs* are encountered in the province with ornamentation as opulent in effect as it is original in conception. A loom and a ricemill are part of the feminine apparatus of nearly every rural homestead, and, though Manchester imports are gradually displacing the native cloth, the silk manufactures of Mandalay are still renowned throughout the Burmese world for strength of fabric and beauty of pattern. The Burmese possess most enviable health. The mortality rate is 14.68 per thousand. The national character is greatly influenced by the religious system in vogue. The priesthood, if such it can be termed, with all the power and privileges it confers, is open for ingress or egress, without distinction of caste or class or circumstance to every orthodox believer; it has nothing of the indelible character common to other creeds; it has nothing of the indelible ideal, all that it enjoins as binding or behoving being a life of purity, temperance and truth. The priests now perform the function of teachers of the nation. Each Burman in his boyhood becomes an hierophant, and during the most receptive years of his life remains under the discipline and control of the village recluse, to whom the family authority is temporarily delegated. He is housed and clothed and fed in the *kyoung*, and the parents are put to no trouble or expense throughout the whole period of his tuition. The master, as a rule, is strict and peremptory, yet sufficiently attentive to the moral and physical well-being of his pupils to earn their continuous attachment and esteem. His teaching of course aims at no high standard and has a strong religious tinge; his method is crude and his conception cramped. Still the advantages of an existent machinery of such a character, with all its defects, cannot be overrated. Woman's rights

are fully recognized in British Burmah. Strict Buddhist regimen forbids girls being taught in the "*kyoungs*," but their social independence and activity prevent any other obstructions being interposed in the path of their enlightenment. Women show little subservience or mental stagnation—in fact, the almost exclusive monopoly of petty commercial business has made them perhaps keener and more vivacious than the men, and, as such, a more useful channel for the gradual infiltration of knowledge through the whole social organism.

The working of the paraphernalia of British administration has been fairly and frankly stated by Mr. Rivers Thompson. The police cannot be very efficient when it is remembered that the proportion of the force is one to every 13 square miles of country and 433 of population. "There are more than the usual difficulties and defects in intercommunication, and the wide stretch of a thousand miles of frontier, besides the facilities it affords for evading the consequences of crime and for extended contact with alien ferments confusion, necessitates peculiar vigilance and defensive precautions. Add to this, the national distaste for methodical discipline and exertion, the great demand which exists for more discretionary labour, the incompetence of the rural constabulary, and the general impermanence of composition, which results from all these causes and it must be acknowledged that there are more than ordinary obstacles in the way of the proper cognizance of crime." Hurt, cattle-theft, and dacoity have always been the favourite modes of provincial obliquity, and the causes, says Mr. Thompson, are not far nor difficult to discover. The spirit of turbulence which under long years of native rule found frequent scope in defiant acts of crime has been checked and quelled even in its minor and less impulsive manifestations; but time and training alone can subdue the sudden passionate violence which prompts the infliction of personal injury. The administration of criminal justice is simple. Mr. Rivers Thompson says:—"The work of the native Magistracy, though not conspicuous for legal aptitude or acumen, is at once serviceable and expeditious. The average duration of cases was only three days, nearly nine-tenths of the witnesses being dismissed within a day of their arrival; the percentage of appeals was only 3 per cent. of the total convictions; and of these little over a third were successful." The order of criminality rises from year to year; the Buddhists population, says Mr. Thompson being the most immaculate, and Mahomedans and Christians coming next in succession. We cannot however understand this statement. If the Buddhists are "immaculate," and they form the bulk of the population, surely there ought to be no crime in British Burma. As regards the civil justice we are told that the bulk of business is disposed of by the native judiciary, the Deputy Commissioners reserving themselves almost entirely for appellate work; and nearly 25,000 suits were decided in courts of first instance. Intricate legal points are seldom involved, realty disputes are curiously rare, simple contract debts being the usual cause of action, while more than three-fourths of the total are uncontested. The standard of legal attainment is no doubt low, but a Burmese Judge can always supplement deficiencies by a more or less copious solution of his own national code and custom. Judging by results, their jurisdiction is at once popular and decisive, only 11 per cent. of their decrees being appealed against and only 4 per cent. reversed. We agree with Mr. Thompson that the rise of revenue in British Burmah under all the great heads is clearly the result of unstrained elasticity and healthy expansion of natural resources. The total proceeds of the year amounted to £2,094,813, showing an increase of £319,740 over 1874-75. Imperial receipts have risen from £1,483,445 to £1,745,802; Provincial, from £34,008 to £42,152; Local and Municipal, from £164,620 to £2,16,859. The surplus available for remittance to the Central Government, after deducting all the administrative expenditure of the province, aggregated £615,612. Excluding the military charges, the net balance to the credit of British Burma during the last

eight years has averaged about £650,000; in 1868-69, it was £470,793; in 1875-76, £893,027 or nearly double.

Thus Burma under the *egis* of the British Government is rapidly advancing. Mr. Thompson is doing his work quietly and steadily. The people are intelligent and amiable, and the wise and conciliatory ruler is sure to carry them with him.

IS BENGAL LIGHTLY TAXED?

This question is not new. It has been discussed from time to time, but unfortunately the blind cannot see. When the Road Cess was first proposed, the same argument that Bengal was lightly taxed was advanced by the Government of India, and we cannot do better than quote Sir William Grey in reply. The incidence of taxation can be judged only by a comparison of the taxes levied in different parts of the empire, and following this criterion Sir William Grey arrived at the following results:

Net Receipts from taxation from 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1867					
	Abkaree.	Assessed Taxes.	Salt.	Stamps.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal.	3110310	2177680	16865973	3348604	19302467
North-Western Provinces	1197178	1049142	4720995	1357872	8324282
Punjab	400170	338623	4839933	239534	5807860
Madras	2244676	875108	6025243	1541365	8452059
Bombay	1788333	1746684	2549283	2367559	8452059
Total					
Total excluding Charges against Land Revenue and Allowances to District and Village Officers					
	£		£		£
Bengal	13061600		11402244		
North-Western Provinces	9134386		7205368		
Punjab	6526286		6510716		
Madras	12497962		9997489		
Bombay	14078787		10063798		

Let the reader carefully read the above and say whether Bengal is the most lightly taxed and favored province in the whole empire. There is of course the eternal plea in bar of the Permanent Settlement, but on this point we cannot do better than quote again Sir William Grey:

"In these figures are included the income and expenditure of Assam and other portions of the Lower Provinces, to which the permanent settlement has not been extended; and it cannot be doubted that if the balance could be struck for the permanently settled districts only, the results would be still more favourable to Bengal."

The case may be represented in an equally striking manner as respects Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab by referring to the figures of the Budget Estimates for 1867-68. These figures show that while the net receipts in Bengal from abkaree, assessed taxes salt and stamps were more than twice the receipts from the same sources of the North-Western Provinces, and nearly three and half times as those from the Punjab, the net sums allotted to the three Governments, respectively, for expenditure Public Works Ordinary, Administrations and Public Departments, Law and Justice, Police and Education, were approximately as 100 to Bengal, 73 to North-Western Provinces and 50 to the Punjab.

When therefore, it is proposed that Bengal should submit to additional special taxation, such as it is not proposed to impose on any other provinces, because, 70 years ago the State in this part of the Empire gave away a large portion of the property which belonged to it, the Lieutenant Governor cannot feel justified in abstaining from calling attention to the fact that the Lower Provinces alone, of all the provinces of the Empire, pay for their local administration, entirely from the proceeds of the taxation proper levied from the inhabitants and are able to resign entirely, for Imperial purposes, the whole of the revenue which the State derives from sources which are either not taxation at all or not taxation to any one in India, viz., land revenue and opium, as well as the Customs receipts which are property taxation.

Lord Canning in a Resolution dated the 11th November 1861 thus indicated the financial position of Bengal:

"The first of these divisions on the list is Bengal, which with a total local income of a more than fourteen millions, is debited with local charges to the amount of less than five and a half millions."

Thirty per cent. of the receipts in Bengal would give Rupees 4,21,34,400, as its share of Imperial expenses.

This added to Rupees 5,36,21,000 of local charges would give Rupees 9,57,55,400 as the total quota of Bengal towards the expenses, Imperial as well as local, of the Government of India, leaving a clear surplus of Rupees 4,46,92,000, or close on four-half millions sterling towards making up the deficiencies of other provinces.

Some deduction may be allowed from this surplus on account of receipts, which might be claimed by other Provinces but which find their way to the Treasury at Calcutta and also on account of charges from which Bengal directly benefits but which are incurred in other and often in distant Provinces.

Still after making every allowance for these considerations, there is a larger proportionate surplus of receipts as compared with disbursements in Bengal than in any other Provinces.

Let us turn to municipal and local taxation. The returns of provincial and local taxation before us are not complete, but we give below the

following statement of municipal taxation, which we take from our file for 1873:

	No. of tax-payers.	Municipal taxes.	Incidence per head.
Bengal...	32,99,295	44,59,719	1 10 9
Madras...	50,77,552	15,18,100	0 5 9
Bombay...	43,14,655	45,13,381	1 0 8
N.-W. P. ...	52,30,000	19,50,000	0 5 0
Punjab ...	30,92,500	17,25,000	0 9 4

It will be seen from the above that the pressure of municipal taxation is the greatest in Bengal. It pays 60 per cent. more than Bombay, 500 per cent more than Madras, and the North Western Provinces, and nearly 300 per cent. more than the Punjab, and yet we are told that Bengal is lightly taxed. Of course compared with the aggregate population of each province, the number of tax-payers who are subject to local and municipal taxes in Bengal is much less than in the other provinces. But Bengal is an agricultural country, and consists chiefly of rural population. Thus Sir George Campbell remarks in his Administration Report for 1872: "The population beyond Calcutta and the suburbs seems to be almost wholly rural. Patna has 159,000 people, and there are a few second-rate towns in Behar. In Bengal Proper, the largest town is Dacca, 66,000. The supposed great city of Moorshedabad, the seat of the Nawab Nazim and his numerous followers, even including some outlying places not properly in the city, has only 46,000 souls; and there is not another town above 31,000, and scarcely a dozen averaging 20,000 each. Rungpore, the capital of the great district of Rungpore, contains 6,100 souls, and Jessore 6,152, each of these districts having a population over two millions." When such is the case, is it a matter of wonderment that the number of municipal tax-payers in Bengal should be less compared with the other provinces? But taking the area of municipal taxation in Bengal the incidence per head is far higher as we have shown above than anywhere else. But this is not all. The municipal system is confined to three principal Divisions of the country. In the same Administration Report Sir George Campbell says that "the Patna, Bardwan, and Presidency Divisions are those in which the municipal system has most developed itself; they have respectively 49,36, and 34 municipalities." Now, what is the aggregate of the population of those three divisions? We give the following figures from Mr. Beverley's Census Report:

Division.	Population.
Patna	1,31,22,748
Bardwan.	72,86,957
Presidency.	65,45,641
Total	26,956,164

So that out of an aggregate population of 26 millions in the three Divisions, in which the municipal system has most developed itself, the number of tax-payers amount to more than 3½ millions. The vast extent of Bengal is apt to mislead the unwary reader, and if the statistician does not honestly use his figures, he may easily deceive the public. Bengal consists of five provinces, comprising an area of 248,331 square miles, and an aggregate population, according to the last Census Report, of 66,856,859 souls. Assam has been lately separated, and it should be excluded. The area of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,115 square miles, the population of which on the 13th April 1871 was 31,817,108. Both the area and the population of the territories under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal are therefore rather double those of the United Kingdom. But the different provinces of Bengal are at various stages of progress and civilization. Sir George Campbell in his Administration Report thus describes the population of different parts of Bengal: Of the total 67 millions, 2 millions may be taken as the population of the tributary estates in which the Rajas and Chiefs exercise a prescribed jurisdiction, subject in greater matters to British courts and officers. Of these nearly 1,300,000 are in the Orissa Tributary Mehals, 400,000 in those Chota Nagpore, and the remaining 300,000 may be taken to represent the tribes in the eastern frontier imperfectly counted. This leaves 65 millions under direct British administration. Of these nearly 37 millions are in the great central province of Bengal Proper. Behar without the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is just about half the area and population of Bengal, the

population being 18½ millions, or with the Sonthal Pergunnahs, now attached to that province upwards of 19½ millions. Orissa, excluding the tributary states, is just over 3 millions. Chota Nagpore, similarly excluding such estates, has about 3½ millions mostly aboriginal, and 2 millions are in Assam including the Gowalpara district. Nothing could therefore be more misleading than to hold up the total population of Bengal against that of the other provinces, and then strike a comparison of the number of tax-payers, and the incidence per head.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE increased attention, which the Native Press of India, is receiving in England is a good sign of the times. Dr. Birdwood, C. S. I. lately delivered a lecture at the Society of Arts on this subject, which we observe has attracted some notice. The learned doctor was for some years in India, and has studied the subject well. He thus begins: "The Native press is the most striking and suggestive result of English education in India, one full of hope for the future of the country; and the ill-favour with which it has from the first been regarded by Anglo-Indians is almost altogether due to the selfish and arrogant jealousy of Anglo-Indians generally of anything like even a show of independence and self-assertion on the part of their native fellow-subjects." This we are constrained to say is too true. With a certain class of Anglo-Indians independence in a native is impertinence, criticism of Government measures disloyalty, outspokenness arrogance. Dr. Birdwood bears the following hearty testimony to the loyalty of the principal organs of native opinion. He says: "Nothing could be more thoroughly loyal than the prevailing tone of the vast majority of the native newspapers towards the British Government, and this is most true of the most read and most influential of them, such as the *Hindu Patriot*, *Native Opinion*, *Rast Gofar*, and *Indu Prakash*, all of which have something like a real circulation, and are all equally distinguished at once by their genuine independence and unequivocal loyalty." We thank Dr. Birdwood for this generous vindication of the Native Press. Amid the deafening cries of certain Anglo-Indians to put down independence of thought and speech among the natives it is a relief to meet with even one such kind expression of friendliness and good will.

Dr. Birdwood thinks that disappointment in obtaining Government employment drives the educated native to the vernacular press. This we venture to say is not correct, for the number of vernacular papers compared with that of educated natives is so small, and most of them so little remunerative, that we do not hesitate to say that journalism is not lucrative for those who have recourse to it. The other position is correct. It is English literature, which has induced freedom of thought and speech, and it is the example of England, which has enhanced the value of the precepts contained in English books. Dr. Birdwood says: "The best English literature is the literature of discontent, and opposition, and attack. Content, indeed, seldom finds expression in any literature but that of the national age of faith, and against attack the surest defence of power is also silence. It therefore happens that the native students of our Indian schools and colleges have been nurtured in the strength and spirit of the masterful English literature of the last century." As for the abuse of the liberty of the press, it is an evil, as Dr. Birdwood says, "common to the early history of all journalism, and which is regarded with as much aversion and contempt by educated and respectable natives in India, as the same debased style of European journalism is regarded by Englishmen, and Frenchmen, and Americans." "It must be remembered, also," he continues, "that in India especially it is well worth tolerating the utmost abuse of a free press short of treason and sedition. Englishmen in India are, as a body, absolutely ignorant of the steady undercurrent of native opinion as expressed in the current popular literature of the people—standard or ephemeral. The native newspapers are the only form of native literature which comes before them, or of which they have a clear idea; and the

study of the native press, therefore, is becoming more and more important, as Englishmen in India mix less and less with the natives. The studious habits in which our officials are now trained for service in India tend to unfit them for association with men of inferior culture, especially as rulers amongst a subject race. The athumy—the exhaustion of all energy, and heart, and soul—to which the studies and anxieties of their youth has reduced so many of them prevents them often from even apprehending that you cannot rightly govern a people whom you have not learned to know familiarly. The Government, therefore, is under the necessity of carefully studying the native press. It is thus that the native press plays a most important part in the Government of India, in which even the most obscure papers have their use, in watching the working of the machinery of the Government in every part of the country." But it cannot be denied that the tone of the Native Press is daily improving. The reading public draw a distinction between the good and bad, and while we admit that there is a class of native readers, who like abuse and strong language, the vast majority prefer calm and unvarnished statement of facts and moderation in argument and controversy. We cannot understand how Dr. Birdwood has come to the conclusion that the Native Press does not "represent public opinion." The function of the Native Press is two-fold—to represent native opinion, and also to educate and mould it, and in both respects we think it has been to a great extent successful. Dr. Birdwood says, "the notion that a Bengalee Baboo or Bombay Purvoo can know anything of the mind of men like Scindia, or the Maharana of Oodeypore, is too absurd to be seriously suggested for a moment." It may be so, but the misfortune is that if the educated native knows little of the mind of men like Scindia and Oodeypore the European knows it less. But whenever the Native princes have spoken out, it has been found that the Native Press has faithfully reflected their minds. Look at the minutes of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia and His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, on the Baroda trial, and you will find a singular coincidence of opinion between the Native Press and these chiefs. The truth is the innermost mind of these princes is open to the educated native, but it is not so open to the European. When questioned perhaps they may deny it, but the reason is obvious.

Dr. Birdwood admits that the Native Press meets a recognized necessity of native society. He says, "considering the rapidity with which it has grown, and the distinction and influence which the leading native newspapers have gained, it is evident, that the Native Press of India supplies a real want in native society; and the fact of the transparent honesty, although its unnecessary personalities and violence are admitted, with which it deals with felt local grievances, makes it an admirable hand-maid to the Government in the administration of the country. Taken as a whole, and examined for years, as I have examined the files of the last four years for the purpose of this lecture, I scout the charge of its disloyalty as utterly childish and unjust. When there is anything like disloyalty, it has been prompted by the example or provoked by the taunts of the Anglo-Indian press. The Anglo-Indian newspapers, which daily denounce the Viceroy and Provincial Governors as "dolls" and "idiots," directly a native newspaper ventures to repeat their language, will at once cry out in chorus for the peremptory interference of the Government to put a stop to these attacks on its authority. "Yes," an Anglo-Indian editor replied to me the other day, "It's all the difference between calling one's-self a d—d idiot, and being called an idiot by another person." I do not see how the Government is to distinguish the difference." We are sorry to perceive that Dr. Birdwood thinks that some of the Native papers circulated a belief that the late advent of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was an insult to the native princes. On this side of the country we noticed no such expression of opinion. Again, we are not aware that the Vernacular Press attacks the supremacy of the British Government, its legality and suzerain rights—any paper that does so should certainly be suppressed at once. But we respectfully commend

the following remarks of Dr. Birdwood to our Anglo-Indian censors :

"There must be no thought of restriction, direct or indirect on the liberty of the press in India. There is no danger from the freedom of the native press, although Indian officials, and Anglo-Indians generally, and the English press in India often resent it. The only danger is in allowing incessant and destructive attacks on the British Government, the source of all power and law, and order throughout India, to pass without correction, and in allowing them at all. This is what no Government dare allow unless it courts destruction. Nothing would be more dangerous than to restrict the liberty of discussion, in a country governed as India is, by a narrow and jealous bureaucracy. The absolute freedom to discuss the policy and acts of the Government, and the conduct of its officers, is one of the greatest securities of our rule in India. 'What indeed is most required to keep the Native press straight, is the example of the English press. It can more naturally and far better than the Government control the spirit and fashion the future of the Native Press. The French failed in India because of their vanity, and mutual jealousies, and self-seeking; and we succeeded through our loyalty to each other and to the natives, and the surest bond of union between ourselves and with our native fellow-subjects in India will always be the magnanimity which is the distinguishing virtue of Englishmen.'"

Quite true. Example teaches better than precept. If the English press in India as the elder brother would teach the Native Press the young brother in a kindly and generous spirit, and not scout it in an arrogant, jealous and antagonistic spirit, it will do far more good than any coercive or repressive law.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WAR has commenced in Europe. Russia has carried out her threat and marched upon Turkey. We give the telegrams elsewhere. According to the Turkish accounts in the first attack the Russians were routed. Of course we put no faith in these one-sided accounts. Turkey is doubtless prepared to fight, otherwise she would not have taken this bold and defiant attitude. The Turks are fine soldiers, but they are deficient in organization, and we do not know whether they will be able to cope with the Cossacks. Both the Turks and Russians are deficient in the sinews of war, and we fear the issue will not rest between the two. It is edifying to see Russia, the extinguisher of Polish liberty, come forward as the champion of oppressed Christians in Turkey. Speculation is afloat as to how the Great Powers of Europe will act in this crisis. Germany seems to be bent upon picking up a quarrel with France. Austria is in a critical position, for if Russia takes the frontier provinces of Turkey, her situation will be unpleasant. England's vital interests are staked in the Turkish question, for Egypt belongs to Turkey, and if Turkey goes, who will take this "gate to the East"? We hope the balance of interests of the Great Powers will lead to an early conclusion of Peace. A greater misfortune cannot befall the civilized world than a general conflagration in Europe.

Since writing the above we have received the following telegrams :

Constantinople, 28th April.—The occupation of Kalafat by the Turks is denied. The Turkish forces having nowhere crossed the Danube owing to rainy weather. The Turkish fleet have commenced bombarding Poti. The Russian troops have occupied Abzai and Guirgevo. The Turkish iron-clad fleet stationed at Galatz and the navigation of the Danube is stopped.

London 28th April.—The Daily Telegraph states that Russia threatens reprisals if the Khedive helps Turkey, and that France is trying to dissuade the Khedive in the interests of his creditors from assisting the Porte.

It is rumored that preliminary negotiations have commenced for neutralization of the Suez Canal.

So Egypt bids fair to become the apple of discord.

THE EVENTS in Europe will have a direct influence upon the frontier policy of the Government of India. The Amir of Cabul seems to be watching these events. Our negotiations with His Highness have fallen through. Sir Lewis Pelly has left for England evidently to guide the councils of Her Majesty's Government on the subject. If Russia kindles a war on our frontier, it will be a somewhat unpleasant business for us. But our Government we believe is fully prepared

to meet the enemy, let the worst come to the worst.

WE ARE glad to observe that Babu Peary Chand Mitter's essay in the *Calcutta Review* on Psychology of the Aryans is appreciated across the ocean. He has received the following complimentary letter from Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis. The great Psychologist of America has written the following complimentary letter to Babu Peary Chand Mitter :

I thank you for your most instructive pamphlet, which I immediately sent to a retired legal gentleman (A. E. Giles) who resides near Boston, Mass. He has prepared a review of it for the next *Banner of Light* which you will receive by mail. The contents of the pamphlet are exceedingly new and valuable and I hope will be widely circulated. Please do not forget to send anything of interest to me or to Mr. Alfred E. Giles, Hyde Park Massachusetts U. S. A.

I thank you for all you have done for the progress of Ideas.

The following notice appears in the last number of *Banner of Light* :

A masterly and exhaustive review and discussion of the matter contained in the choice pamphlet "Psychology of the Aryans," (recently published at Calcutta by the above-mentioned eminent Indian merchant and man of letters,) has been prepared for our columns by Alfred E. Giles Esq., and will appear at the earliest possible moment.

It affords us great pleasure to notice this appreciation of the literary labors of our worthy countryman.

AT LAST SATURDAY'S sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Provincial Public Works Cess Bill was considered in Committee of the whole Council. Before the Council proceeded to settle the Bill a Native Member rose and called attention to the prospect of a splendid wind-fall, which was in store for the local Government during the current year, and which by supplying necessary funds for the year would enable it to mature carefully the scheme of taxation. He alluded to the accession of revenue which would be obtained by the enforcement of the Land Registration Act. That Act has come into operation, and under it all holders of revenue-paying and revenue-free lands must register the same; every application must bear eight annas stamp, and as there are generally sharers in every estate, every sharer must make a separate application. In such districts as Chittagong, Cuttack, Balasore and Pooree, the number of small estates is enormous, and the number of applications would be necessarily very large. Female owners or sharers must execute powers of attorney. Then the fees for registration would amount to a large sum, four annas per cent. and the fines in case of default would also come to a good figure. The speaker said that he was informed by competent persons in the Mofussil that what with the stamps, the fees and fines the Land Registration Act might gather in half a crore of rupees, and as the amount which the local Government has been required to make good was 27½ lacs, he thought that the additional revenue which would be thus obtained would be sufficient for the service of the year. He was accordingly of opinion that instead of passing the Cess Bills in a hurry the Government might take time to mature the scheme so as to adapt it to the wishes and sentiments of the people. His Honor the President said in reply that although the Land Registration Act would bring an additional stamp-revenue, he was not sure that it would produce so much as had been anticipated, and that he could not stop the Bills from a vague estimate of increased income from it. If the additional revenue be really so large, it might be applied to the reduction of taxation next year. The point we submit is however worth enquiry. If a circular were addressed to the Collectors of districts on the subject, a correct estimate of additional revenue under the Land Registration Act could be easily formed. The wind-fall is very tempting, and if the pockets of the people can be saved for even one year, the opportunity ought not to be neglected.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has refused the application of the British Indian Association to be heard by Counsel before the Bengal Council in respect of the Public Works Cess Bill in so far as it militates against the covenant of the Permanent Settlement. His Honor says "that the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor has no power or authority to hear Counsel. In 1862,

it is true, a rule enabling the Council to do so was passed in opposition to the wishes of the local Government, but it was vetoed by the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State." The Association stated that they had been heard by Counsel before the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill in 1876. In reply they are told "that the Select Committee probably acted in forgetfulness of the rule, but the irregularity then committed cannot be accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor as in any way justifying him in doing what the rules for the conduct of business in the Council do not permit him to do." It is not fair to throw the responsibility on the Select Committee. They acted under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor, and it is presumable that the Lieutenant Governor acted with the sanction of the Governor General. Of course according to the letter of the law Mr. Eden is right, for the rules of the Council do not admit of the hearing of Counsel in any matter before it, but when a precedent was made, perhaps it might have been acted upon without much harm, unless it was considered inconvenient to reopen the question of the Permanent Settlement by a Counsel.

THE PEOPLE of Calcutta are in a state of commotion in consequence of the application of the Land Registration Act to it. We believe the authors of the Act had not the remotest idea that it would be enforced in Calcutta, for if they had any such intention, they would have certainly made due provision for its application to Calcutta. The primary object of the Act is to enable Government to enforce the responsibilities of landholders in certain matters, and as the registers were not correct or complete those responsibilities could not be enforced in all cases. Now the landholders in Calcutta have no such responsibilities, and they were not obviously included within the scope of the Act. Besides the Act was so framed that it could only apply to the Mofussil. But there are two words in the Act which give the revenue authorities power to put it into force in Calcutta—it says that all revenue-paying and revenue-free lands shall be registered, and as the ground rent paid in Calcutta is under the law considered land-revenue, the Board of Revenue has ruled that the lands in Calcutta should be registered. Perhaps it is as well that they should be registered. At present few landowners in Calcutta have their names in the Collectorate registers, and it is desirable that the names of deceased persons should be removed and those of real owners substituted. Such registration would also enable them to redeem the land-revenue. But the means taken for the registration of lands in Calcutta have been most inadequate. No special notice was issued; some notices we are told were stuck up in the High Court, the Police Court, at the Exchange, and some such places, which as a matter of course nobody noticed. The usual mode of notification in Calcutta is by advertisement in the public papers, but this course was not followed. All on a sudden the people of Calcutta learnt by rumour only in the middle of last week that they must register their lands, and the rush for application was tremendous. The Collector was helpless; he gave as many forms as he could, but the applicants were put to great trouble and inconvenience; we are told that push and blows were the lot of many an applicant. Then the forms issued were not correct; the territorial divisions of Calcutta were not entered, and the verification clause was not inserted at all. Many applications were told were refused because the verification clause was not given. The perfunctory way in which the Act has been brought into force in Calcutta is much to be regretted. We are glad to learn that the Board of Revenue has at last moved in the matter. The Board has prescribed new forms which will be issued afresh. Then the Board we believe has recommended the Government to extend the time for registration by three months and this extension of time we have reasons to think will be granted. The sooner however the notification is issued the better. The applicants may however rest assured that the penalties will not be enforced, if they fail to file the applications to-day, this being the

last day of the term notified. The Board and the Government are desirous to give the public every facility in complying with the requisitions of the law. We only wish that necessary steps had been taken in time.

WE LEARN from advices from England that Lord Salisbury fully supports Lord Lytton in his Fuller Resolution. Sir Henry Maine has taken a leading part in bringing about this decision of the Secretary of State. The other members of the Indian Council were not quite of this opinion, but they at last gave in. Sir Erskine Perry has alone dissented. He holds that the Executive Government has no right to interfere with the decision of the High Court. We dare say the papers on the subject will be soon published.

WE CANNOT understand how the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have at once acceded to the proposal of Dr. D. B. Smith for the removal of the Cornwallis Statue from the Town Hall to the High Court. The Town Hall has become a temple of the monuments of departed worth, and if others find a resting place in this Hall, why should the statue of Lord Cornwallis, the author of the Permanent Settlement, be "unsettled"? We can well imagine that the High Court would be glad to receive such a splendid ornament for its quadrangle, and it would be interesting to enquire how Dr. Smith got the idea. We dare say it was not instilled into his mind by any Judge of æsthetic temperament. We hope the Commissioners will reconsider the matter, and not allow the removal of the Cornwallis Statue. To expose the marble Statue to sun and rain, notwithstanding the opinion given by some irresponsible experts, would be a humbly of opinion be to incur great risk. The other proposal of Dr. Smith was that the Corporation should move in securing a Statue of the Queen for the capital. We heartily second this proposal. We are glad to observe that the Commissioners have passed a Resolution affirming their willingness to assist the Committee for the purchase of Mr. Marshall Wood's Statue of the Queen. Bombay has a Statue of the Queen, and Calcutta ought not to be without one.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Lieutenant Governor is directing his attention to the administration of Mofussil Municipalities. His Honor lately returned the Budget of the Suburban Municipality, because it did not contain the usual education grant. His Honor has directed the Commissioners to enter the grant in the Budget. This is as it should be. But we hope His Honor will also give his attention to other matters connected with the Suburban Municipality. In the first place the old Commissioners go out by rotation; we hope His Honor will re-appoint them. The Suburban Corporation now for the most part consists of *apka wastas*, and if the old Commissioners be eliminated, the Corporation would be simply a *johokum* body. The Government should we think check the power of the Municipalities to multiply establishment. Uncontrolled they increase the establishment, commit jobbery, and thus augment the burthen upon the tax-payers.

WE HOPE the lessons which the Lieutenant Governor is giving to some of the District Officers will have a wholesome effect upon them in their treatment of natives. We hear that a District Officer lately complained to Government that the Munsiffs of the district did not pay him proper respect by calling upon him. The Lieutenant Governor has in reply informed him to the effect that respect should be spontaneous and not forced, that if the Munsiffs did not call upon him, it was possibly because his manners were not quite attractive, and that if he wished to command respect, he should try to deserve it. We are sorry to say that there are officers, who require schooling of this kind, and we hope they will take lesson in time.

THE INDIGO question of Behar is coming to a crisis. The relations between Indigo planters and ryots in the Behar Districts are not at all in a satisfactory condition, and Mr. Eden we are glad to learn is not disposed to follow the policy of masterly inactivity of his predecessors. He has given warning to the planters and told them that if they do not put their house in order of themselves, he must take the matter in hand. We believe the planters are willing to undertake measures of reform without Government pressure. They met lately to consider the subject, and will make a report to Government in six months. The root of the evil is the zemindari influence of the planter. If the planter allows the ryot to act as a free agent, without bringing upon him his landlord influence, there will be no room for complaint. If the planters are wise, they should anticipate the Government.

ON SATURDAY LAST Dr. Mohendralal Sircar delivered at the Science Association a very interesting lecture on Electricity. In an easy, expressive, and lucid address he explained the principles of electricity and illustrated them with a number of interesting experiments. Although the lecture was elementary in character, it was exceedingly valuable for the historical sketch of the progress of science it gave. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was present and was much pleased with the lecture. He was glad to find that the young students, who attended the lectures, took such a lively interest. His Honor had an ocular demonstration of the good work which the Association has commenced.

IN THIS grilling weather Calcutta is reeking with filth and complaint about its removal. We have received several communications on the subject, one of which we give below:

"Owing to the reckless stupidity of the Municipal Commissioners for Calcutta, the whole city is literally reeking for weeks with night-soil which under the influence of a powerful tropical sun is likely to engender most virulent epidemic diseases. The old Mehters have been stopped in their work and no new Mehters have provided their place. The consequence is that for three weeks vast accumulations of filth are going on and if cholera or some other pestilence break out in consequence will the Municipality give back the lives which may be carried away? It is useless to mince matters, and we shall not wonder to see the municipality prosecuted both civilly and criminally for the gross outrage to decency and public health of which they are guilty. All the sufferers should lay their grievances before the proper authorities with a view to compensation for the past and protection from similar outrage in the future. What are our elected Sols doing in this emergency? Either they have ceased to have any sympathies for their fellow-men, or they are becoming too callous in their calling to care for human suffering.

Really the state of things is too bad. We expected that some explanation would be offered at the last meeting of the Corporation, but nothing of the kind was forthcoming. If the Corporation has completed its arrangements, it ought to announce them at once.

Since writing the above we have seen a memorandum circulated by the Chairman. He has given plain and unvarnished statement of facts, and he deserves sympathy and support. But we are afraid he is too much in the hands of his subordinates. In a serious matter like this he ought to take counsel with those, who are responsible under the law for the health of the town. We give the following extract from his memorandum for general information:

The steps taken by the Health Department are as follow: A working gang of some 3000 mehters has been organized with bullock carts, who in a body visit different parts of the town, while special applications for conservancy are immediately complied with from a gang kept on reserve. The men are at present working double time. Special persons have been sent up-country to enlist sweepers, and further detachments are daily expected.

In the meantime I look to the Commissioners of wards to keep the Health Department daily informed of any complaints which may reach them.

But this is not enough. The public ought to be informed of the terms on which municipal mehters may be engaged. We are of opinion that the Municipality ought not to make any profit out of this service. The charge per head ought to be just sufficient to cover the cost. We think one anna per head ought to meet the cost.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Oriental Gas Company have received advices from England for contracting with the Municipality for the lighting of the whole town with Gas. At present the total number of gas lamps is 2707, and it is proposed to add 1084, making a total of 3791 lamps. The Municipality now pays Rs. 72 per annum for each lamp, the Company propose to reduce it to Rs. 60, charging the additional lamps at Rs. 48 each, till the extension is completed, that is till 1880. The total cost of lighting the whole town with gas under the new arrangement will be as follows:

3791 Gas Lamps at Rs. 60 per annum	Rs. 2,27,480
Cost of collection of Lighting Rate	4,000
Gas Analyst's Salary 12 mos. at 150	1,800
Lighting Inspector's salary 12 at 225	2,900
Repairs at 12 annas per lamp per annum	2,813
Total Rs.	2,38,993

The estimated income of the lighting rate is Rs. 2,30,000. There will be thus a deficiency of Rs. 8803. The terms of the Gas Company are fair enough; we only hope that they will make a small reduction so as to bring the expenditure within the income of the Municipality. Mr. Blackburn the manager of the Gas Company, has met the Municipality in a very fair spirit, and we hope he will take into consideration the hint which we have taken the liberty to throw out.

MR. WARD, the Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, makes the following remarks in his last annual report on the administration of justice in those districts:

"It may be added that a strong existing check upon any increase in litigation, in the Brahmaputra valley, is to be found in the absolute ignorance of the people, and of their legal advisers, the Pleaders and Mooktars of our courts, as to what the rights of the people are, or the laws by which they are governed. This ignorance is to be found not only in the people and their legal advisers, but it extends also in a great measure to our courts though of course, not to the same extent. Indeed, the administration of civil justice appears to have been hitherto regulated in the different courts chiefly by custom and court precedents, without much reference to laws and Regulations. The valley districts have, indeed, since their annexation to Bengal, been regarded all along as *Non-Regulation Districts*, though in what sense it is difficult to understand, for unquestionably many of the old Regulations, and many laws are practically (some of them legally) in force in these districts, without ever having been specially extended to them. The whole question, however, of the laws which are to be considered as now in force in Assam or which require to be specially extended to it, is now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, with a view to a notification being issued under section 3, Act XIV of 1874. As soon as this is done, and the people come to learn what their rights are and the laws by which they are governed, we may look, I think for a considerable advance in the litigation of the country. More especially will this be the case, if the class of Pleaders to whom the people go for advice improves as it is to be hoped, the class will improve. At present the majority of the Pleaders and Mooktars in the Valley districts belong to the old School, and are perhaps, scarcely less ignorant of the law they profess to know than the people themselves. They are not, as a rule fit to advise the people; some of them are not only grossly ignorant, but are also grossly unprincipled, and money only pursues their profession, because, by doing so, they know they can impose upon simple and grossly ignorant people."

Why do not our starving law-graduates go to Assam? They will benefit themselves as well as the province. The local Government we make no doubt will encourage them.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—April 25, 1877.

Moonshi Nussureddin, Sub-Deputy Collector 2nd Grade, Buxar appointed temporarily Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.

Babu Seenuddinlal S. A.; Sub-Deputy Collector 2nd Grade Gwalgunge, appointed temporarily as Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.

Babu Peary Mohun Bose, appointed temporarily Sub-Deputy Collector 2nd Grade, and posted to T. j. pore, Durbhanga.

Pundit Sham Narain, Canongoe First Grade Barrh, appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, to be posted to T. j. pore.

The following officers to exercise the power of a Collector Under Act X (B. C.) of 1871:—

Mr. C. R. Marriot Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Seetamaree Division Mr. A. J. Primrose Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hajepore Division.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, C. S. returned from furlough is allowed subsidiary leave for 30 days from 18th instant.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of Attiah Division Mymensingh, appointed to have charge of the Betwah Division.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong appointed to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midaspore and is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from 19th instant.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, transferred to Burrisaul.

Mr. J. D. Anderson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh appointed to have charge of the Attia Division.

Mr. R. H. Anderson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Dacca, transferred to Mymensingh.

Babu Kisto Chunder Dutt Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Kishoregunge appointed to the charge of Patna Division of Backergunge.

Mr. K. G. Gupta Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna Division appointed to the charge of the Ferozepore Division.

Moulvi Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mymensingh appointed to the charge of the Kishoregunge Division.

Babu Kisto Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ferozepore, transferred to Mymensingh.

Mr. R. H. Pusey, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Mymensingh allowed special leave for six months and subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. H. H. Risley, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Babu Gobind Chunder Bose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Hooghly, transferred to Howrah.

Babu Gour Das Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Beerbhoom, transferred to Hooghly.

Babu Dwarkey Nath Sen Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Midnapore, transferred to Beerbhoom.

Babu Tarini Lal Chowdhury, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong to exercise the powers of a Collector under act X. (B. C.) of 1871.

The services of Mr. C. E. Buckland, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal Vice Mr. C. E. Buckland.

Babu Sree Nath Chatterjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade posted to Hajepore in Muzafferpore.

Babu Rai Churn Ghose Fourth Special Commissioner under the Chotanagpore Tenure's Act allowed leave for three months.

Mr. R. Canish returned from furlough, allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.

Mr. E. Easton, Head Assistant and Registrar General and Revenue Side Bengal Secretariat allowed sick leave for 15 months and subsidiary leave not exceeding 14 days.

Babu Anunda Nath Chowdhury B. L. to act as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna.

Babu Denu Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Khulna, posted to the district of Hazareebagh.

Babu Brindaban Chunder Bose appointed Sub-Registrar of Barhanuddia in Backergunge.

Babu Sreeram Mookondar appointed Sub-Registrar of Bilmaria in Rajshy.

Babu Bogola Prussunno Mjoomdar Special Sub-Registrar, Nonkhally allowed leave for one month.

Babu Chundika Prussunno Mjoomdar to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Nonkhally.

Mr. W. Booth Professor, Presidency College, allowed leave for one week.

Assistant Surgeon Mohendro Lall Bose attached to the Ranegunge Sub-Division and dispensary to have charge of the Kandi Dispensary.

Assistant Surgeon Hurree Narain Banerjee, to have charge of the Ranegunge Sub-Division and dispensary.

Dr. J. A. Greene Medical Officer, Serampore, to act as Medical Officer of Burdwan.

Surgeon Bunkobhary Gupta, Officiating Civil Surgeon Balasore, to act as Civil Surgeon of Serampore.

Surgeon R. Cobb to act temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Serampore.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Kedar Nath Bose are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

Mr. W. Da Costa, Subordinate Judge, Muzafferpore promoted to the First Grade of Sub-Judges and Small Cause Court Judges.

Babu Womana Churn Kastogiri Sub-Judge, Tipperah, to the 2nd Grade.

The following officers are promoted to the 3rd and 4th Grades respectively:—

Third Grade.—Babu Brijendra Kumar Seal, Sub-Judge, 24-Pergunnahs; Moulvi Mahomed Nurul Hossain, Sub-Judge Shahabad, Babo Ram Pershad, Sub-Judge, Patna.

Fourth Grade.—Babu Munnoo Lal Chatterjee, Moonsif 1st Grade and Officiating Sub-Judge of Mymensingh; Babu Poresh Nath Banerjee Moonsif, 1st Grade, and Officiating Judge of Small Cause Court, Dacca and Moonshegunge Babu Krishna

Mohun Mookerjee, Moonsif, 1st Grade and Officiating 2nd Sub-Judge 24-Pergunnahs.

The following Judicial officers are transferred:—

Babu Mohender Bose to be Sub-Judge of Nuddea; Babu Digamber Biswas to be Judge, Small Cause Courts at Hooghly, Serampore and Howrah; Babu Bhupati Roy to be Sub-Judge Burdwan; Babu Poresh Nath Banerjee to be Sub-Judge Hooghly; Babu Amrita Lal Chatterjee to be Judge of the Small Cause Courts Dacca, and Moonshegunge Babu Krishna Mohun Mookerjee to be additional Sub-Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea and Midaspore.

Babu Grish Chunder Chowdhury Moonsif of culna, to act as Sub-Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Moorsheda-

bad.

The following Moonsifs are promoted:—

To the First Grade.—Babu Nuffar chandra Bhuttachoj B. L. Babu Grish Chunder Chowdhury, B. L., Babu Kalli Prussunno Mookerjee, B. L.

To the Second Grade.—Babu Umbica Churn Ghose, Babu Kalli Churn Ghosal B. L. Babu Hurrogoind Mookerjee B. L. Babu Debender Lal Shome B. L. Moulvi Shah Lutapet Hossain, Babu Kurrana Moy Banerjee, B. L.

The following to be Moonsifs of the 3rd Grade:—

Babu Janaki Nath Dutt M. A. B. L. Alipore 24-Pergunnahs Babu Jogender Nath Ghose, M. A. B. L. Ferozepore, Backergunge; Babu Jadunath Ghose B. A. L. L. Raajan Chittagong; Babu Bacharam Mookerjee M. A. B. L. Additional Moonsif, Tipperah; Loke Nath Nundy L. L. Additional Moonsif, Rangpore.

Babu Sanimadhub Mitter acting Moonsif of Kishnagur is confirmed.

Babu Dinesh Chunder Roy, Moonsif of Alipore, transferred to Bussirhat.

Babu Kedar Nath Mozoomdar Acting Moonsif of Gonludo is confirmed.

Babu Tara Prussunno Banerjee, Acting Moonsif of Narail is confirmed.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

The complete works of the late Rai Denu Bandhu Mitter Bahadur are just out of press. Subscribers are requested to send in the price to the address of Babu Sarat Chunder Mitter, No. 3, Mudden Mitter's Lane, Suken's Street, Calcutta.

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